

# The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1769

FRIDAY, APRIL 10. 1741

A Sincere ADDRESS to the Freeholders  
and other Electors in GREAT BRITAIN.



ON the Approach of an Election it is extremely natural for all Parties to make their Addresses to you, and that in such Terms as can leave you no Doubt how far you are free. If, according to the strange Suggestions of some discontented Spirits amongst us, you had no more than the Shew of Freedom, then, undoubtedly, you would be more than Compliment in such Applications as these at this Time. But inasmuch as you see how warm, how eager, all Denominations of these Addresses, and particularly those who, they loudly assert they as firmly believed, would say to you at all, you cannot but be satisfied of Power, and convinced of your own Freedom. can never deceive you. Look into all the Papers, all the Discourses handed to this Occasion, and see whether the Language in which they are writ be the Tongue of Slaves. After you have with yourselves, what stronger Proof can be in Justification of the Administration's Love to you, than their indulging such Licentiousness? Next find out if you can, why those who are elected the Prefs in spite of such Usage should incline to violate your Freedom; or how they have it in their Power, who never took one Word of it, as almost every former Ministry had some Pretence or other? Make these Inquiries freely, the Result will be your confessing a more flourishing Condition than ever.

A just Sense of this that I also, as well as others, offer you my Sentiments at this Critical and submit to your Consideration such Proposals appear to me for your Service, and the Argument incline me to think so. In asking thus I treat you as Freeman; and I hope you will be the worse for it. Some Men tell you (but in a odd Way of making their Court) that you are, infatuated, enslaved, and dictate to you as they thought you were so, and that themselves Masters. To me this appears at once ridiculous and insolent. Ridiculous, because were what they durst not say it; and insolent, because you in such a Manner as no Free People ought to be pretending to cheat your Understandings, and place your Votes as it were by Force. As I apprehend things in quite another Light, it becomes me to encourage you to preserve your Liberty, I am an Obligation of telling you, that Liberty is a dangerous Thing to quit for the sake of running after Shadows; and you are betray'd into a Desire of altering your own, you may run a great Hazard of never recovering it; which is, in plain English, running the risk of being undone. It is only in your own hands to do this, and therefore you only ought, at such a juncture, to be warn'd of it.

The Way to mischief and ruin a People, is to apprehend the Welfare of Civil Society to be in the Hands of the Philosophers were wont to represent human Liberty as a Problematical: For by this means they brought into Disputes, which will effectually ruin the Aim. As no Man can be happy who fixes on that Term, so no People can be quiet and who are thro' Domestic Differences ever in contention. Our Ancestors were much wiser in this than we, for they express'd plainly what they meant for; viz. Liberty and Property: These we must certainly it ought to be our Business to preserve. It is true, that in respect to neither our Liberty is without Bounds: But this is owing not to Government, or the Administration of our Government, but to our Nature: Absolute Liberty would be a Property, and Absolute Property would be a Liberty, for want of Defence. If therefore for the sake of these self-evident and necessary Liberties, we are drawn in to contend for, or even to what we never can possess, it is easy to conceive how soon and how much we may be embroil'd, and how to foretell that we can never carry our Point.

In such a case we might worry and destroy each other, we might fill the Land with Blood and Mourning; but the End must be returning to the Point from which we started, and sitting down at last content with this Discovery (to be had on cheaper Terms) that some Restraint is the Source of Freedom.

But it will be said, to what does all this tend? Would you have us always burden'd with Debts and Taxes, as we are at present? Do you call yourself a Comforter, and pretend to take from us Hope? I should be both Knave and Fool if I should. I am far from saying that you may not rid yourselves of many Restraints: I am not of opinion that your present Load of Debts and Taxes either ought not, or may not be lessened. So wide are my Thoughts from these, that I sincerely wish to afford you true and just, instead of chimerical and vain Hopes. But from a View of doing this I had been silent; and having this in view, you cannot blame me if I speak. It depends on the next Parliament to procure for you these good Things, at least in some measure; it depends on you to chuse such a Representative as may do this; and that you may know what you are doing in this Matter, some Things must of necessity be consider'd; otherwise, instead of acting so as to lessen present Difficulties, you will run into such Practices as may bring you into greater. Be not disturbed because this Advice is convey'd to you in a Gazetteer: If you want Courage to examine and judge candidly every Council that is given you, how can you suppose yourselves Lovers of Freedom? I do but offer, it is with you to receive or reject.

The War is the first thing which ought to employ your Thoughts. It is an Affair of great Expence, a Business which nearly concerns your Trade, a Matter of the last Importance to you as a Nation. In the Choice of your Members therefore it becomes you to consider who are most likely to behold this in a National and not a Party Light. I mean, who will be heartily for bringing it, by a vigorous Prosecution, to a speedy Conclusion; who, for making it the Subject of eternal Clamour, and the Ground of tedious Enquiries. Peace and War are indisputably in the Power of the Crown. But it is as indisputable, that when the Crown has entered into a just and necessary War for the Sake of the People, it ought to be supported therein by the People for their own Sakes. Neither can you doubt that Troops, Seamen, Fleets are more necessary in time of War, than examining Letters, Papers, Instructions, which while Expeditions are carrying on, may tend to the Information of our Enemies, and which might at any other time serve all Purposes of Information to your Representatives as well. It is the happy Conclusion of this War that all Parties seem to desire, and therefore this being so, you ought to conceive nothing to the Prejudice of Gentlemen who have pressed for such Measures as were necessary to render us formidable to all our Enemies, tho' they might be in some degree uneasy to ourselves. The Safety of the Nation at home, and its Honour abroad, are not Things to be dally'd with, by such especially as may be made responsible for Miscarriages they were not able to prevent. 'Tis easy for such as envy great Men, to find out plausible Pretences for opposing whatever seems most likely to crown the Schemes of those great Men with Success.

In the next place, consider what Candidates are best acquainted with the Trade and Interest of the Nation, and appear most ready and most able to promote them. The Way to make us wealthy is, to encourage Industry and punish Idleness. It is not enough for this Purpose that good Laws are made, they must be also put in Execution. You cannot but remember how vigorously the Government supported the Act for preventing the excessive Use of spirituous Liquors, and yet you cannot but know how by the Arts of some Craftsmen the People were stirred almost into a Rebellion in defence of their free Right of poisoning themselves, whereby that Act was at last in a good measure defeated. In a Nation where such Practices prevail, it is impossible our Manufactures should flourish, or Trade extend itself as it would otherwise do. Reason assures us of this as well as Experience confirms it; and therefore, if you in earnest desire to see the People everywhere busy, the Poor thoroughly employ'd, and Commerce diffusing itself thro' the whole Island, you ought to bestow your Votes on Men who mean well to Traffick, and at the same time know what they mean. A Declamation against Duties will do little, an Outcry against Taxes less; the Way to redress the Grievances Trade may labour under

is, to examine them candidly, and then to pull up their Roots. All this you have in your Power, you can judge well enough who will, and who can perform these Performances; and such, you may rely on, will make proper Representatives. Such will answer the Ends for which they are elected, and do every thing you can in Reason expect of them, without standing in need of Directions, or desiring their sanguine Schemes to be countenanced by your Instructions.

Thirdly and lastly, consider how far Gentlemen are or are not affected to the present Government, for this you will in the End find to be of all others the Point of most Importance. Our Constitution is so excellent in itself, and our Welfare depends so strongly thereon, that he who would mount it up to an absolute Monarchy, and he who would sink it to an Aristocratick Principality by pruning the Prerogative, would be alike an Enemy to the People. At present we have so little to fear from the Crown, that such as would render us jealous of it are forc'd to affirm, your Danger lies in the Court it pays you. On the other hand, such as affect to treat Monarchy itself most rudely affirm they are abetted by Numbers, and sometimes talk in a very high Strain. But sure the People will scarce be angry without any Provocation, or suffer the Condescension of the Crown by its Ministers, the genuine Mark because it is the necessary Consequence of our Freedom, to be stigmatized with the odious Name of Corruption. All Disputes about Government, all Alterations, nay all Attempts to alter the Constitution of a Country, are attended with the worst of Consequences, and we have late Experience of this in other Places, and at home. A Century ago our Constitution was subverted by Men who pretended Zeal for Liberty, but when they got into Power the People became Slaves. At the Revolution our Constitution was not altered but adjusted, the Crown lost nothing which it had a well grounded Claim to, the Rights of the People were stated and acknowledged. In this Situation we now are, and questionless it is our Interest to continue in it. Such as contend for, if they could bring about an Alteration, might benefit themselves, perhaps secure something better than Places, but for the Nation in general, they must lose. Wherever Property is there is Power, we hear often said, and we know it to be true; it is however not less so, that transferring Power by an Act of the Legislature is the readiest Way to transfer Property, and it may be worth your Inquiry, how far this would be done by a Place-Bill. At all Events, you cannot avoid perceiving how pernicious such Struggles would be at this Juncture, when all Europe fixes its Eyes on our Conduct, to which very probably it may once more owe its Deliverance.

I made it my Choice to express myself in as few and as plain Words as possible, that you might neither mistake nor forget my Meaning. Consider then attentively and coolly these honest and open Remarks as to the next General Election, and I persuade myself you will believe me

Your True Friend, and  
Devoted Servant,  
R. FREEMAN.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Flanders.

Vienna, April 1. N. S.

THE Elector of Cologne, at the same time that he recogniz'd the Queen of Hungary, claimed her Majesty's Guaranty for the Bishopricks he is possess'd of, not only against the King of Prussia who has form'd Pretensions to four Places in the Bishoprick of Munster, but against the Elector of Hanover who forms some Demand upon that of Hildesheim. A Writing is publish'd here on the part of the King of Prussia, wherein he complains of Russians having been sent into his Army to assassinate him. This Accusation, which has not the least Probability, has excited a universal Resentment, and put a stop for the present to all Proposals of Accommodation that were on foot, and is also the Reason why Orders are sent to General Neuperg to attack the Prussians wherever he can find them, so that News of some Action may be expected every Day. By the last Express from Constantinople the Turkish Ambassador here receiv'd his Credentials for taking his Leave of this Court; and the Count d'Ulsted writes word, that he proposes to set out from Constantinople the 6th instant, all Affairs relating to Peace and the Limits of the two Empires being entirely adjust'd to the Satisfaction of our Courts.



Court; and there being now nothing more to fear from the Porte, three Regiments more are ordered to march from Hungary to Upper Austria.

#### HOME PORTS.

**Greenock, March 28.** Sailed the Rachel of Saltcoats, Brown, for Norway; the America of Glasgow, Ritchie, for Virginia. Arrived the Mercury of Saltcoats, Laird, from Virginia.

**Dover, April 8.** Arrived the Don Carlos, Diggs, from Leghorn; the Expedition, Talest, from Gallipoli; the Salisbury, Hancock, and the Santa Margarida, Pereira, both from Lisbon. Just arrived the Advice Man of War from the Straights; and the Scamboleen, Hayes, from Smyrna. Wind S. W.

**Deal, April 8.** Wind S. W. In the Downs his Majesty's Ships the Lenox, and Deptford Storeship; with the Wager, Raymond, and the Scarborough, Westcote, both for East India; the St. Catherine, Roberts, for Faro; the Willet, Griffiths, for St. Kitts. Put back the Betty, Smith, for Oporto. Came down and remain, the Ellis, Collet, and the Price Frigate, Towers, both for Jamaica. Arrived the Marmaduke, Bowman, from Oporto; the Westmoreland, Shank, and the Ann, Wigg, both from Leghorn; and the Ellis, Francis, from Falmouth.

**Graveland, April 8.** Passed by the Prince William, Pyke, from South Carolina; the Woodford, Barnard, from Maryland; the Dorothy, Trounce, from Leghorn; the Swift, Legard, from Messina; and the Lady Eliza, Claassen, from Hamburg.

Arrived

At Carolina, the Carolina Packet, Somerset, from London.

At Lisbon, the Houghton, Collins, from London.

#### LONDON, April 10.

The Newcastle Man of War, Capt. Fox, from Lisbon, is arrived at Spithead.

Yesterday ended the Scrutiny on the Poll for an Alderman of Broad-street Ward, when Sir John Barnard declared the Number of legal Votes to be

For Charles Ewer, Esq; 117

For Charles Egleton, Esq; 117

Then the Wardmote was adjourn'd *fine die*.

The Numbers on the Poll were

For Charles Ewer, Esq; 146

For Charles Egleton, Esq; 132

Last Wednesday died at Blackheath in the County of Kent, William Stuart, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County.

Yesterday died at his Lodgings at St. Mary-la-bonne, Thomas Sydenham, Esq; one of the Deputy Commissioners of his Majesty's Land-Forces.

Yesterday her Grace the Duchess of Portland was safely deliver'd of a Daughter at his Grace's House in Privy Garden.

His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, who has been dangerously ill, was Yesterday judged to be in a fair Way of Recovery.

The same Day was held a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordships were pleased to appoint Capt. Middleton to be Captain of the Furnace, a 20 Gun Ship, in the room of Capt. Thomas Philpot.

This Day both Houses of Parliament will wait on his Majesty with their Address of Thanks for his most gracious Speech on Wednesday last.

The Right Hon. the Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Capt. Harrison, Commander of the Mary Galley, a fifth Rate, to be Commander of the Argyle, a fourth Rate of 50 Guns.

Yesterday 24 Prisoners were try'd at the Old Bailey, of whom 3 were Capitally Convicted; viz. John Car, for robbing Mr. Ingram on Finchley Common; William Robinson, for breaking the House of John Hamler; and Andrew Macmanus, for robbing Mr. Mason on the Highway: 14 were call for Transportation, and 7 Acquitted.

High Water this Day } Morning } Evening  
at London Bridge. } 06 10 } 06 38

Bank Stock 141 3-4ths. India 155 1-half. South Sea 101 1-half. Old Annuity 111 1-half. New ditto 110. Three per Cent. 99 5-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 96. Five per Cent. ditto 73 3-4ths. Royal Assurance 90. London Assurance 111 1-8th. African 10. India Bonds 41. to 12. Premium. Bank Circulation 41. 7 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th Prem. English Copper 31. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101. Three per Cent. ditto 94 3-4ths. Million Bank 115. Equivalent 111 1-half.

**Whereas Mr. Stephen Cancellor and Mr. James Judd and Mr. William Cropley Attorney at Law,** were author'd by Law to receive Debts that became due at the Mitre Tavern in Cambridge, from September the 7th 1728 to June the 24th 1738; and whereas it is not so convenient for the said Mr. Stephen Cancellor and Mr. James Judd and Mr. William Cropley to receive the said Debts for the future; all Power therefore given to them heretofore for that Purpose is hereby revoked and disannulled, and all Persons that remain or continue indebted at the said Mitre Tavern, to the above-mentioned Time, are required to pay them forthwith to Mr. Henry Wyatt Distiller in Cambridge, or they will be sued for the same. Dated March the 15th 1741.

This Day is Publish'd,

(Price Six-pence.)

**Remarks upon Mr. Webber's Scheme,**

and the Dr. A. A. Pamphlet.

Sold by J. Roberts in Warwick-lane.

This Day is Publish'd,

(Price One Shilling.)

**THE Sentiments of a TORY, in respect**

to a late Important Transaction, and in regard to the present Situation of Affairs.

Printed for T. Cooper at the Globe in Paternoster Row

This Day is publish'd,

(Price One Shilling.)

**THE Statesman's Progress, or, a Pilgrimage to Greatness:** Delivered under the Similitude of a Dream. Wherein are discovered, his Manner of setting out, his dangerous Journey, and safe Arrival at the desired Country, with the Manner of his acting when he came there.

By JOHN BUNYAN.

*Hic Mundi Aeneas eio,*

*Nit conquire sibi, nulla pall-scere culpa.*

Printed for C. Corbett, Bookseller and Publisher at Addison's Head against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street.

This Day is publish'd, Price 1 s.

The SECONDED EDITION of

**THE FALSE ACCUSERS Accused; or, THE UNDECEIVED ENGLISHMAN:** Being an impartial Enquiry into the general Conduct of the Administration; and compared with that of their Enemies; whereby it will appear who merits Impeachments, &c. &c. pelt a Letter to the pretended Patriots; very necessary to be read by the Electors and Freeholders of Great Britain on their Choice of proper Persons to represent them in a New Parliament.

By a MEMBER of PARLIAMENT.

Printed for J. Roberts in Warwick-lane.

The Two following Pamphlets.

(Price Sixpence each.)

**I. A Letter to the Rev. Mr. John Wesley.**

In Answer to his Sermon intitled *Free Grace*. But when Peter was come to Antioch, I withstood him to the Face, because he was to be blamed. Gal. II. 11.

II An Account of the Money Received and Disbursed for the Orphan-House in Georgia. To which is prefixed, A Plan of the Building, engrav'd on a large Copper-Plate. Together with an Account of the Officers, Number of Children taken in, their Employment and Education. To which also are annex'd several Hymns suitable to the Design; viz. 1. For their Benefactors. 2. That they may look to the Rock from whence they were hewn. 3. That they may learn to labour truly to get their own Living, which they sing before they go to work. 4. Upon the Admission of a new Child or Children.

Both by GEORGE WHITEFIELD, A. B.

Late of Pembroke College, Oxford.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Paternoster Row; and sold by R. Mett, at the Bible and Crown in the Poultry.

This Day is Publish'd,

(Price bound 3 s.)

**A Compendious Library of the LAW.** Necessary for Persons of all Degrees and Professions. In Two Parts.

PART I. Containing,

1. The Laws relating to Parish Officers, viz. Churchwardens, Overseers of the Poor, Constables, Scavengers, Surveyors of the Highways, &c.

2. The Laws relating to the Game.

3. The Laws relating to Landlords, Tenants, &c.

4. The Forms of Bonds, or Obligations, Conditions, Agreements, &c.

5. Articles of Apprenticeship, for Leases, Compositions, &c.

6. Assignments of Bonds, Judgments, Leases, Policies, &c.

7. Awards, Deeds of Bargain and Sale, Bottomree, Charter-Party, &c.

8. Deeds of Composition, Declarations of Trust, Deforcances, Feoffments, &c.

9. Deeds relating to Fines, Leases, Mortgages, &c.

10. Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, &c.

11. Forms of Deeds of Copartnership, Deeds relating to Re-

Printed for J. Osborn, at the Golden Ball in Paternoster Row.

This Day is publish'd,

(Price Six-pence)

(Taken in Short-Hand by Order and Direction of Sir John Dineley Goodere: With two Copies on board the Ship, and the other represents the methods taken by them to murder that unfortunate man.)

The SIXTH EDITION of

**THE Trials at large of SAMUEL GOODERE, Esq; late Commander of the Ship of War, CHARLES WHITE, and MATTHEW HONY, at the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, before the Right Worshipful Henry G. Mayor, the Worshipful Mr. Serjeant Foster, the Worshipful the Aldermen, Justices of the Peace, and deliver the Gaol, on Thursday, Fifth of June last, for the City of Bristol, for the Murder of JOHN DINELEY GOODERE, Bart. by strangling him with a Ship, and for which they were all three received Sentence of Death last Saturday.** Printed by H. Gresham, at the New Printing-Office Court, Fleet-street.

Bristol, April 8.

**Whereas several Advertisements** have been publish'd in the London News-Paper, Publication of the Trial of Samuel Goodere, Esq; Mahony, lately convicted of the Murder of Sir John Goodere, Bart.

Now for preventing Impositions, the Publick is notified and desired to take Notice, That the only *Authentic Trial*, taken in Court, is now prepared, with the Approbation of Mr. Serjeant Foster, of Bristol, and will in a short Time be published.

By T. Cooper in Paternoster Row, London; and Hickey in Bristol: And sold by James Leake in Fleet-street at Oxford; and most Bookellers in Town & City. Together with the Trial of Charles White and Edward Mee Daniel, and William Hammon, for a Misdemeanour, in forcibly seizing Sir John, and on Board the Ruby Man of War: And that all other are spurious.

This Day are Publish'd,

**PROPOSALS for Printing by Subscription, A SUPPLEMENT to Dr. B.**

**A LEXICON TECHNICUM:** Making Two Volumes the most useful Set of Books, and of Arts and Sciences yet extant; being a continuation of Mr. Chambers's Cyclopaedia. Containing a great many useful Words which that Author has omitted this further Improvement, that all the Authorities in this Work are quoted.

By a Society of Gentlemen.

N. B. Those Gentlemen who intend to purchase are desired to be speedy in subscribing; for the Work will be closed, and the Work certainly put to the Midsummer Day, and not One more printed after for.

Proposals are deliver'd, and Subscriptions taken following Bookellers (with whom the Subscribers to remain till the Delivery of the Book) viz. F. G. bourn, J. Stagg in Westminster-Hall, J. Clerk under the Royal Exchange, T. Wotton, J. Whitthurst in Fleet-street, T. Osborne in Gray's-Inn, in St. Paul's Church-yard, P. Vaillant in the Strand, Ddley in Pall-mall.

**Dr. ROBERT EATON**

**BALSAMICK STYPTIC**

Truly prepared and sold at the Doctor's last House, now Mr. DUTTON's in Salisbury Street.

**THIS Medicine restrains**

surprising Manner, all internal as well as Hemorrhages, i. e. it infallibly and quickly stops Bleedings at the Nose or Gums, spitting or vomiting also the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoids, bloody Urine or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds according to the plain Directions given with the Medicine, and appears by several Eminent Physicians in the large Account of this Medicine, written by himself, and dedicated to the College of Physicians before his Death.

It keeps good for many Years, at Sea or on Shore, or Abroad, i. e. in all Climates, therefore much to be Useful.

The Doctor not only obtained his Majesty's License for the sole Vending of this most Excellent Medicine, but also a Clause in a late Act of Parliament, for the Medicine from the Inspection of the Masters of the Physicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Balsamick Styptic, but whoever tries both, will find that our's exceeds theirs in all Respects, in a Degree.

Sold, by Licence, at Garraway's Old Shop, Printers at the Royal Exchange; Mr. R. Bradshaw's, at the Royal Exchange; Mr. John Potter, Chymist, in Dorset; Mr. Raikes, Printer, in Gloucester; Mr. Hammond, Jun. Bookeller, at York; Mr. R. in Bath; Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury; Mr. an Apothecary, at Kidderminster; Mr. Trotter, a keeper, in Exeter; Mr. Hallifax, an Apothecary, in Mrs. Unett, a Bookseller, at Woolwich; and Bryan, a Printer, at Worcester.



causam magna Pars veri latet. Senec.



O contemplate on the Wisdom and Goodness of God, conspicuous thro'out his Works, is certainly the best and worthiest Employment of that divine Essence, which is Part of his own Nature, the human Soul. If we search narrowly into every Object which presents itself to our Senses, we

his Glory manifest in all, and have Reason to with the utmost Gratitude of Heart, not only which afford us pleasing Ideas, but also for when they first approach us, excite the con- what we may imagine bad, is equally the Ef- Wisdom with what is really good. Even the teptile upon Earth is of necessary Service to of the World, and declares the Omnipotence ker, as much as the more shining Beauties of

In the constant Circulation of human Things, andy meet with Antipathies in Nature, which permits for Ends sometimes unsearchable, just and wise. The most odious Creatures rational Beings, such as Vipers, Toads, Spi- have their Use and Virtues; as amongst most detestable and vile may be Instruments in of God, for Purposes which tend in general nest of their Kind. It would, indeed, be a Master, and, I doubt, altogether impossible, for sagacious Philosopher, to assign a Reason, why mischievous Animals in human Shape, as fre- dard themselves with Men, are not only allow'd lege to breathe, but to make it the Business of es to destroy the mutual Advantage which from Civil Society, and to poison the Current on Good. Yet notwithstanding this Clue of twisted with too much Subtlety for our Art to I think we may agree with the admir'd Author *Man*, that even

ard is *Harmony* not understood, Partial Evil Universal Good:

at spite of Pride, in erring Reason's Spight, the Truth is clear, 'Whatever is, is right.' If this Conclusion be just, it follows, amongst Wils, that in all Communities there should be of the Publick Peace, domestick Enemies to of Governments, and Detractors of the wor- en. But that such Wretches as these are any- al, and that they act thro' the Dispensation of Providence, is indeed an Article of Faith which ver yet met with universal Assent: For some who suppose an Eternal Being, independent of om whom all Evil essentially flows: and that only Agent who works on the Minds of wicked and the grand Contriver of all the pernicious convey'd to the World, and effected by them. ision, absurd as it will appear on due Consi- is of ancient Date, and without doubt took from the Difficulty Men found in accounting Origin of Evil. They, perhaps, partially ex- into the Nature of particular Things, without in the Connection they had with others; and, ntly, could not imagine what they call'd Evil, the Effect of a Cause which is infinitely wise and

or some such Error, seems to be the Reason the same Hypothesis is still in favour with ma- it must be confess'd, that the monstrous Vil- now in practice, Detraction, Slander, Murder, &c. are sufficient to shake the Faith of the firmest, and incline him to think that there is such a among Men as they call the Devil, possess'd with ontrollable Power of working Evil; and of all is with which such a destructive Being could pos- pire his Agents there can scarce be a greater at of Detraction. Truly some where in his Offices is worse than Poverty or Death itself; and ob- at the same time, that 'tis a Rule of Duty which be broken without the blackest Villainy, never an innocent Person into Danger. Yet, is an Evil upon Earth more common than this? not Detraction, like a baneful Weed, overspread d? And are not innocent Persons, by means of onous Influence, frequently brought into Dan- All this is certain, but could never happen with- the Suffrage of Providence, who connives at partial

Evil for the sake of universal Good; and the Manner whereby his End is effected, tho' we cannot always discover it, is sometimes unfolded most clearly to us. As a particular Instance of this, we have lately found, that the more these infernal Monsters, Slander and Detraction, have rag'd against a certain Great Man, whose Life is devoted to the Service of his Country, the more, upon strict Examination, has he been found to have merited publick Applause, and acquired to himself the more, that glorious Reward, his Country's Love.

#### I R E L A N D.

*Dublin, April 4.* This Week died at Cork, Richard Bettesworth, Esq; Serjeant at Law, and a Member of Parliament for Middleton in that County.

Ten Men are to be added to each Troop of Horse and Dragoons in this Kingdom, five of them by Mid-summer next, and the other five by Christmas, so that each Troop will then have 40 Men.

#### H O M E P O R T S.

*Dublin, April 3.* On the 26th ult. arrived the Lancer, Cooper, from Stockholm: On the 27th, the Ruth, Gibson, from Virginia: On the 29th, the Christiana Maria, Anderson, from Drontheim: On April 2, the James and Joseph, Butler, from New-York: On the 3d, the Recobromer, Ganks, from Rotterdam. On the 27th ult. failed the Kouli-Kan, Kelly, for Oporto: On the 29th, the Catherine, Webb, for Lisbon: On the 30th, the Antigua Packet, Oliver, for Antigua: On the 31st, the Boadicea, Mead, for Lisbon: On April 1, the Friendship, Talbot, for Barbados: On the 3d, the Friendship, Moyter, for ditto.

*Whitehaven, April 5.* Last Night arrived the Ruth, Gibson, from Maryland; the William, Littledale, and the Jane, Fox, both from London.

*Bristol, April 8.* Arrived the St. Lawrence, Allen, from Carolina; the Winford, —, from the Streights; the Virginian, —, from Belvedere; the Duke of Queensberry, Haig, the Indian Prince, Holland, and the Enterprize, Roe, all three from Jamaica.

*Dartmouth, April 7.* This Day came in the John and Robert, a Tender, from Plymouth; and the Bee of Exon, Wills, from Lisbon for Lynn. Wind S.W.

*Weymouth, April 8.* Yesterday failed the Vineyard, Holland, from this Place for Rotterdam. Came in the the Norton, Wall, a Tender, from Cruizing. Wind S.W.

*Poole, April 8.* Sailed the Weston's Adventure, Weston, for London. Pass'd by the Endeavour, Smith, from Lisbon for Hull, the Joseph, Gaden, from Oporto for London. Arriv'd the Endeavour, Granger, from Leghorn, Portmahone and Gibraltar: 'he came from Leghorn to Portmahone under Convoy of the Kennington Man of War, where they were join'd by the Dursly Galley. They met two Spanish Settees off of Oran, which the Dursly Galley carried into Gibraltar. Coming from thence, about eight Leagues off the Gut they fell in with three Ships belonging to Admiral Haddock's Squadron; one of the Lieutenants reported that the Day before they had taken a Vessel of 16 Guns, bound from Cadiz with a very valuable Cargo for the West Indies, and had sent the Sunderland with her to Gibraltar. They were inform'd by the Prize, that 16 Sail of Men of War rode at Anchor in the Bay of Cadiz, but none of them but the Admiral were compleatly mann'd. This happen'd about 3 Weeks ago, at which time they saw the Fleet with Provisions from Ireland steering their Course for Gibraltar. We have now a fine Gale of Wind at S.W.

*Cowes, April 8.* Yesterday arrived the Good Samaritan, Warcup, from Carolina for this Place and Amsterdam, having been ten Weeks on her Passage. Came in the Ann, Morthead, a Tender, from Spithead, who impress the above Ship's Hands. Just now arrived the Anna Catherina, Jacobson, of and from Norway, for a Market.

*Dover, April 9.* Arriv'd the Mahone, Stamper, from Gibraltar; the Theophila, Goddard, from Venice and Zant; the Diamond, Brock, from Gallipoly; the Eagle, Miligen, and Trimmer, Rediard, from Liston; and the Nassau, Bartlett, from Oporto. Wind S.W.

*Deal, April 9.* Wind S.W. Remain in the Downs his Majesty's Ships, and the Outward bound, as per Yesterday; and the Gloucester, Cooper, for Jamaica. Arrived his Majesty's Ship the Advice, from Gibraltar; the Theophila, Goddard, from Zant; the Happy

Janet, Macdiss, the Mermaid, Bell, the India Merchant, Read, the Mary, Wride, and the St. Cecilia, Steward, all from Leghorn; the Molly, Diamond, from Guiney; the St. George, Wright, from Carolina; and the New Shoreham, Faulkingham, from Barbados.

*Gravesend, April 9.* Pass'd by the Europa, Wilson, from Maryland; the Two Brothers and Sisters, Ashby, from Guernsey; the Mary-Ann, Cranch, and the De-roburnia, Macrae, both from Carolina; the Marmaduke, Bowman, the Lilly, Townsend, the Saudades, Veale, the Ann, Gale, the Halifax, Hutchinson, the Larwick, Gelly, and the Robert and John, Wakeham, all from Oporto; the Ansley, Allen, and the Trimmer, Rediard, both from Lisbon; the Hamburg Exchange, Plahn, from Hamburg; and the Catherine and Elizabeth, Paul, from Havre.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Liverpool, the Mary, Walker, from Figuera. In Margate Road, the Weston, Knowler, from Oporto.

At Gibraltar, the Hannah and Elizabeth, Jones, and the Julius and Elizabeth, Jeffreys, for Virginia; the Phenix, Romain, for Carolina, and the Charming Molly, Gould, from Belvedere for Bristol.

At Jamaica, the James, Tatnall, from London; the Richard and Julius, Talbot, from Africa and Barbados; the Young Francis, Davidson, from Liverpool; the Llandoverly, Blankett, from London; and the Francis, Davidson, from Cork.

At Southampton, the Heathcote, Janverine, from South Carolina.

At Falmouth, the Mary and Margaret Gibbons, from Barbados.

#### L O N D O N, April 11.

Capt. Roe, who is arriv'd at Bristol, came from Jamaica on the 27th of January, a single Ship, and brings Advice that Admiral Vernon with the Third Division of the Fleet failed the 26th to meet the other Two Divisions, that failed some time before with all the Transports and Landmen on board, on some important Expedition. The Fleet were thus divided, viz.

Of the Line.					Under Line.
11	VERNON	3	of	80	12
	Centre	2		70	
		6		60	
10	OGLE	4	of	80	6
	Starboard	4		60	
		2		50	
9	LESTOCK	1	of	80	6
	Larboard	3		70	
		4		60	
		1		50	
30					24

We hear that the Fleet for the Channel Service will be augmented to 60 Sail, to be divided into three Squadrons, and to be commanded by Sir John Norris, Admiral Cavendish, and Admiral Balchen.

On Thursday last died of an Inflammation in his Bowels, at his Chambers in the Temple, Thomas Potter, Esq; one of the Common Pleaders of this City, a Place in the Disposal of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor. He was a young Gentleman of fine Parts, and had he liv'd would have been an Ornament to his Profession.

Last Week died the Rev. Mr. Codrington, Minister of Wreatham near Thetford in Norfolk, a Gentleman well respected by all that knew him.

Last Week died at his Seat at Stainsby in Cleveland, in the County of York, John Turner, Esq; a young Gentleman possess'd of a considerable Estate, which now falls to his four Sisters.

A few Days since, Edw. Rooke, Esq; of Rhyods-Hall in the County of York was married to Miss Leedes, a young Lady of great Merit and Beauty, and an Heiress to a large Estate. Her Husband is obliged by her Father's Will to take the Surname of Leedes.

His Majesty has been pleas'd to appoint John Pell, Esq; of Col. Bland's Regiment of Dragoons, to be a Lieutenant in General Legonier's Regiment of Horse, in the room of Lieutenant Ormsby deceased.

The Lord Brudnall, only Son and Heir of the Right Hon. the Earl of Cardigan, who has been very ill of the Small pox, was Yesterday judg'd to be in a fair Way of Recovery, to the great Joy of that noble Family.

On Thursday last Count Esterhazy, who lately arriv'd here from the Queen of Hungary, had his first private Audience of his Majesty, to notify the Birth of the Archduke of Austria.



And Yesterday he had his first private Audience of his Royal Highness the Duke, and the Princesses.

Yesterday both Houses of Parliament waited on his Majesty at St. James's, with their respective Addresses of Thanks for his most gracious Speech from the Throne on Wednesday last.

And his Majesty was pleased to return them most gracious Answers.

We hear the Parliament will rise next Tuesday Fort-night.

On Thursday last was committed by Col. De Veil to New Prison Garret Cavanaugh, for a Street Robbery.

As was Sarah Martin to the same Place, for taking out of the Lodgings of Ann Butler a great Quantity of Wearing-apparel and about 20 s. in Money.

Yesterday the Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when twenty-four Prisoners were try'd, of whom eight were cast for Transportation, and sixteen acquitted.

The three Persons mentioned to have been capitally convicted received Sentence of Death; one was burnt in the Hand, and one ordered to be whipt.

High Water this Day	2 Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	5 07 07	07 38

Bank Stock 141 3-4ths. India 155 3-4ths. South Sea 101 3-4ths to 102. Old Annuity 111 1-half. New ditto 110. Three per Cent. 99 5-8ths to 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 96. Five per Cent. ditto 73 5-4ths. Royal Assurance 90. London Assurance 11 1-8th to 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 41. 1 s. to 2 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 41. 10 s. Prem. Salt Talties 1-4th Prem. English Copper 31. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101. Three per Cent. ditto 94 3-4ths. Million Bank 115. Equivalent 111 1-half.

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